

The prevalence of sexual abuse of children and adolescents people in the municipality of Tucuruí - PA and region in the period from 2010 to 2016

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Abstract—Introduction: Child and youth sexual abuse is considered one of the biggest public health problems. Because of this, this work aims to identify by DATASUS the epidemiological profile of children and adolescents victims of sexual abuse in the municipalities of Tucuruí and region in the period from 2010 to 2016. Materials and Methods: In order to carry out this research, quantitative and qualitative research and epidemiological analysis of bibliographic character were used. The collection of quantitative data was performed by the DATASUS platform through the epidemiological survey of children and adolescents victims of sexual abuse <1 to 14 years old. Results and Discussion: Through data collection performed on the DATASUS platform, we obtained the number of reported cases of sexual abuse in Tucuruí and region (Pacajá, Parauapebas, Breu Branco, Goianésia do Pará, Novo Repartimento), from 2010 to 2016. After analyzing the data, it was observed that in this period there was an increase in the number of victims of sexual abuse in the municipalities mentioned between the age range of <1 to 14 in both genders. Final Considerations: Sexual abuse is still taboo in our society and many cases are not reported due to fear, shame and even the dependence in which they find themselves in relation to the perpetrators. As a result, lectures, preventive and educational programs are needed for children and adolescents so that both understand that abuse is a crime according to § 4 of Law 12,015 of August 7, 2009.

Keywords— public health, violence, sexual violence, child sexual violence, child sexual abuse, combating child sexual exploitation, breaking the silence of sexual abuse.

I. INTRODUCTION

According to the World Health Organization, child and youth sexual abuse is considered one of the biggest public health problems, as it is a complex phenomenon and difficult to face, it is inserted in a historical-social context of endemic and cultural violence [1].

Among the different types of violence, sexual abuse is a constant concern. It is estimated that around 40 million children and adolescents worldwide suffer sexual abuse

annually. However, this estimate may be underestimated due to the circumstances in which these events occur, the frequent dependence of the victims in relation to their aggressor, in addition to the fear and embarrassment related to difficulties in reporting this type of violence [2].

Between 2011 and 2017, Brazil had an increase of 83% in general notifications of sexual violence against children and adolescents, according to an epidemiological bulletin released by the Ministry of Health. During the period,

184,524 cases of sexual violence were reported, of which 58,037 (31.5%) against children and 83,068 (45.0%) against adolescents. Most of the occurrences, both with children and adolescents, occurred at home and the aggressors are people who live with the victims, usually family members [3].

Because of this, this study aims to identify through DATASUS the epidemiological profile of children and adolescents victims of sexual abuse in the municipalities of Tucuruí and region in the period from 2010 to 2016.

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

To carry out this research, quantitative-qualitative research and epidemiological analysis of bibliographic character were used. Bibliographic research is characterized by the search in the literature of several aspects of a theme to be studied and analyzed, which can contribute to a broader and more structured future research [4].

Quantitative and qualitative methods provide more credibility and legitimacy to the results found, avoiding reductionism with just one option. Among the contributions of quanti-qualitative / quali-quantitative research, the author highlights: it brings together bias control (quantitative methods) with understanding, from the agents involved in the investigation (qualitative methods); adds the identification of specific variables (quantitative methods) with a global view of the phenomenon (qualitative methods); enriches findings obtained about controlled conditions with data obtained within the natural context of their occurrence; and the validity of the reliability of the findings through the use of differentiated techniques [5].

The epidemiological analysis assesses the association between individual factors (both the child and the perpetrator of the abuse), family and / or ecological / contextual with the event of interest. It has the potential to estimate the magnitude of a health problem, its determinations, as well as to indicate population groups that can be prioritized in the allocation of health care and other actions of potential impact. Thus, from an epidemiological point of view, sexual abuse of children can be analyzed as a cause / predicted event by other factors [6].

As a result, a search was performed in MEDLINE, DATASUS, WHO databases and the SCIELO portal; after being the most important sources. The survey of articles in certain databases and portal was carried out in January

2020. During the search, the descriptors were used: "public health", "violence", "sexual violence", "child sexual violence", "child sexual abuse", "combating child sexual exploitation", "breaking the silence of sexual abuse". Tucuruí is located on the bank of the Tocantins River, has a territorial area of 2,086,189 km² and a population of 113,659 inhabitants and has 37 SUS health establishments [7].

The collection of epidemiological data was carried out in a DATASUS database in the municipalities of Tucuruí, Breu Branco, Novo Repartimento, Goianésia do Pará, Parauapebas and Pacajá. The study subjects were children and adolescents victims of sexual abuse in the age group <1 to 14 year.

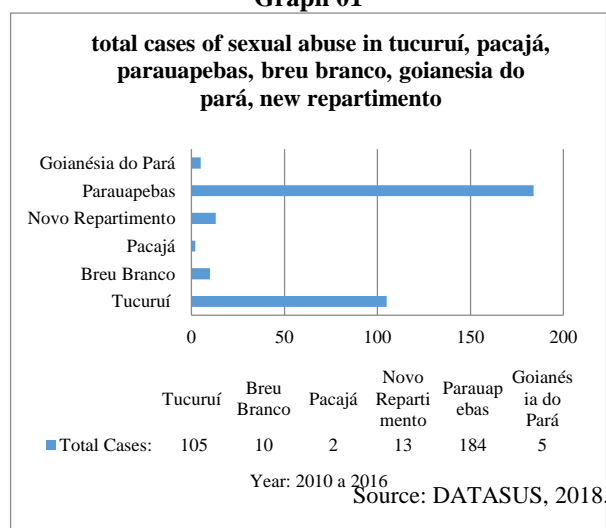
III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Although the underreporting of cases of sexual violence against children and adolescents is still high, the prevalence and the individual and collective consequences are serious enough to make it a public health problem. Considering this, this study presents the number of reported cases of child and juvenile sexual abuse in the municipality of Tucuruí, Pará and Region. Through data collection performed on the DATASUS platform, we obtained the number of reported cases of sexual abuse in Tucuruí and region (Pacajá, Parauapebas, Breu Branco, Goianésia do Pará, Novo Repartimento) in the period from 2010 to 2016. The age group of <1 to 14 years old and the gender (male and female) that most suffers from this type of abuse.

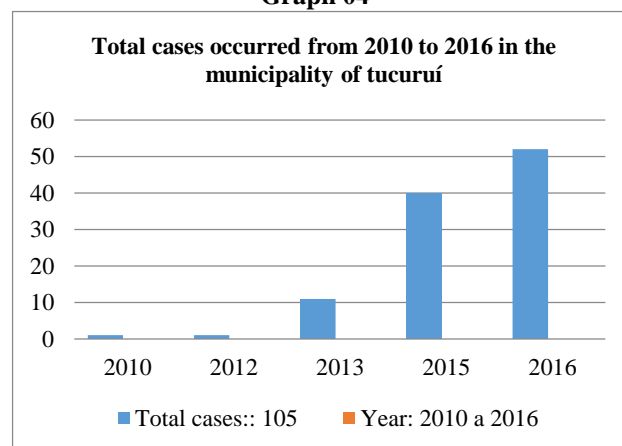
- Graph 1 - Total cases from 2010 to 2016 in the municipality of Tucuruí;
- Graph 2 - Total cases of sexual abuse in Tucuruí, Pacajá, Parauapebas, Breu Branco, Goianésia do Pará, Novo Repartimento;
- Graph 3 - Total cases of sexual abuse related to the age group <1 to 14 in the period from 2010 to 2016 in Tucuruí and region (Pacajá, Parauapebas, Breu Branco, Goianésia do Pará, Novo Repartimento);
- Graph 4 - Total cases according to Gender in the municipality of Tucuruí and Region;

Below, the epidemiological data obtained through the DATASUS platform will be demonstrated through the graphics.

Graph 01

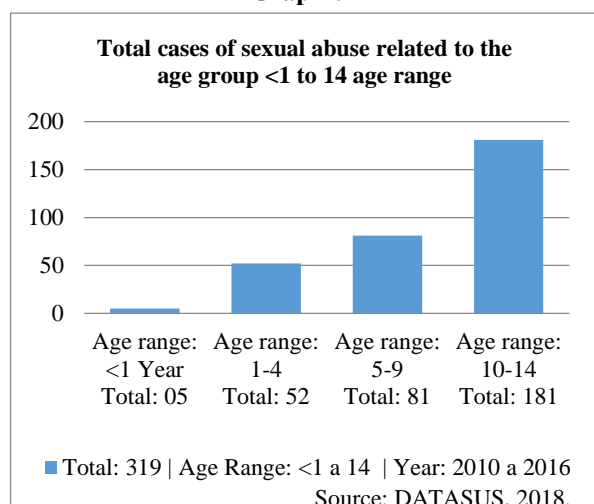


Graph 04

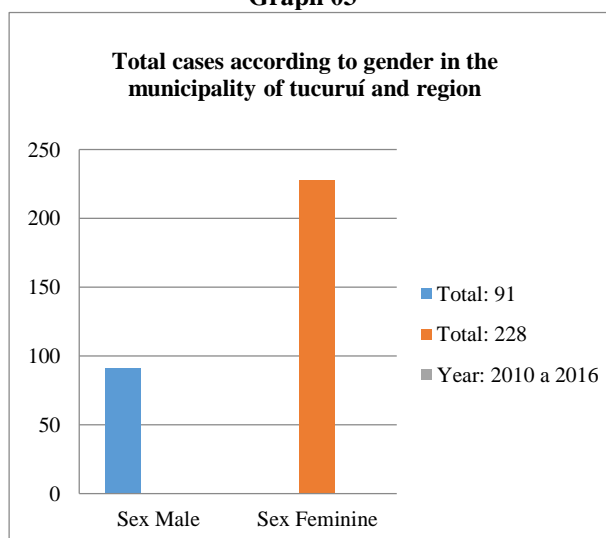


Source: DATASUS, 2018.

Graph 02



Graph 03



Source: DATASUS, 2018.

After analyzing data on the DATASUS platform, it was observed that in the period from 2010 to 2016 in the municipality of Tucuruí, there was an increase in data of approximately (50%) compared to the year 2010 and 2012, to which, they had only one notification. In 2016, 52 notifications were made. Among the different municipalities, in Tucuruí a total of 105 notifications were made, totaling an increase of (50%) between 2010 and 2016, Parauapebas made 184 notifications with an increase of (58%) of cases between 2010 and 2016, both are the municipalities with the highest number of notifications made between the current years.

In Breu Branco, 10 notifications were made, totaling an increase of (3%), in the period from 2010 to 2016. In the municipality of Novo Repartimento, 13 notifications were made, with an increase of (4%), in Goianésia do Pará 5 notifications were made, with an increase of (1%), and in Pacajá, 2 notifications were made, totaling an increase of (1%). Among the age group <1 to 14, those who suffer the most from this type of abuse are children and adolescents, in the first place being in the age group of 10-14 years old 57% (n = 181) in second place being in the age group of 5 - 9 years old 25% (n = 81) and thirdly the age group 1-4 years old 16% (n = 52).

Regarding gender, it was identified that the female sex (71%) occupies the first place, being the one who suffers the most from sexual violence (n = 228) cases. The male gender (29%) appears in second place in the survey with (n = 91), of the cases. The results corroborate with the findings of the National Center for Victims of Crimes (National Center for Victims of Crimes) estimates that 1 in 5 girls and 1 in 20 boys have already suffered some form of sexual abuse [8].

In this context, sexual violence harms the development of children and adolescents, often irreversibly. The result

of the aforementioned research, “the prevalence of sexual abuse of children and adolescents people in the municipality of Tucuruí - pa and region in the period from 2010 to 2016”, whose data collected were related to the records made in the year 2010 to 2016, revealed that 71 % were female victims, 29% were male.

Through the notifications made by the DATASUS platform, it can be concluded that the incidence of sexual violence against children and adolescents increased in the municipality of Tucuruí and in the other municipalities mentioned.

IV. CONCLUSION

A Due to the large increase in quantitative data of victims of sexual abuse, several cases are omitted, we know that sexual abuse is still taboo in our society and many cases are not reported due to fear, shame and even dependence, to which, they are found in relation to perpetrators.

Through this, we realize that sex education needs to be discussed inside and outside the school environment, because this subject is of great relevance and through it children are able to identify that something wrong is happening, causing them to seek help.

Sexual abuse is a public health problem and a preventive duty of the state, the aggressors need treatment and abused children need help. As a result, lectures, preventive and educational programs are needed in schools aimed at children and adolescents so that both understand that abuse is a crime according to § 4 of Law 12,015 of August 7, 2009, which says: The law will severely punish the abuse, violence and sexual exploitation of children and adolescents [9].

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